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## NOTES OF A SURGEON.

The reduction of a dislocated limb, in a person of muscular frame, is one of the most fearful and difficult operations in surgery; and in a lad or a female, there is much in the attending circumstances to excite the liveliest interest of the spectator. To hear the bone click, as it returns to its place; to behold the relief which is instantly experienced; the happiness so vividly depicted in the countenance; the inclination to immediate repose—every feather seeming to be a pillow to some over-strained and exhausted muscle—one cannot help cordially uniting in the feelings of the restored sufferer; nor can he restrain the smile which mantles his features, and is reflected in the lineament of the surrounding surgeons.

In a strong man, where the muscles are rigid, and every fibre seems to be converted into a wire to resist the force exerted on them, the ceremony is one of distressing cruelty. The incision can scarcely furnish any thing more appalling and certainly not the practice of surgery. The pain of an amputation may be more acute; but its very acuteness assures you that it will soon be over. The edge of the knife itself is an index, keen as the sythe of Time, and faithful as his march, of the progressive succession of the moments of trial; a fiery monitor, which every instant sinks deeper, and will soon, very soon, in the reality, but late, as it always must be, in the reckoning of the sufferer, reach its unswerving limits, the bone. And here the pain of the operation in a great measure ceases; for it is hardly necessary to state that the sawing of this structure is not actually attended by any of the horrors with which vulgar apprehensions have invested it. The ligature of the arteries, the dressing of the truncated member, etc., may each occasion a momentary anguish. But as to the mere pain of the operation, it is trivial, in comparison with that which an athletic man experiences, in the reduction of a dislocated limb, which has been any length of time displaced.

It was a luxation of the thigh. The patient was a remarkably stout man, and bade fair to put in requisition the whole retinue of the hospital.

'Remember, Mr. F——,' said the attending surgeon, on leaving in the morning, 'be careful and have every thing ready—every thing. There must be no delay in seeking instruments while we are engaged with the patient.'

'I had better bleed him, probably?' replied I, inquiringly.

'Yes, an hour or so before twelve; and have him kept in the bath until then.'

I selected a double set of apparatus, consisting of very little else than a good strong black-and-tackle, and some padded buck-skin girths, and soon had them in their proper place in the 'theatre' of operations. This is an apartment of the hospital having very much the appearance of an ordinary theatre, but differing from it in being more especially appropriated to the enactment of tragedies; the play generally consisting in the lively representation of suffering on the part of the patient, and the exhibition of the coolest nonchalance by the officiating surgeons. If sometimes enlivened by an interlude between the chief actors and the subs, their sallies are wholly spontaneous, and usually fail to receive that applause which is the customary reward of such improvisation on other boards. The room is small, and ranges of boxes extend on three sides of an oval, to the ceiling, forming an inconspicuous but commanding observatory for spectators. The pit is separated from the boxes by a thin partition. In this little space, lies the chief difference between the theatre of the hospital and more strictly dramatic edifices. The floor is the stage, on which those weekly representations take place, that seldom fail to draw crowds of students from the neighboring college, during its session; though it is not often the spectacle of misery (too purely unpoetical), draws a tear from the lachrymal sac of the ardent and enthusiastic disciple of Hippocrates.

The audience are, in truth, mostly exceedingly phlegmatic in their manifestations of sympathy. They behold the struggles of a luckless wretch, in the clutches of the veritable Prometheus, who endeavors to make him conform to the measure of his bed, by a few inches of stretching, in the reduction of a luxated thigh, without apparently any fellow-feeling for his pitiable situation. They behold one of the lower limbs severed quite up to the hip-joint, and rivulets of blood streaming from the divided vessels of the stump, without a tremor, or a grown, or an exclamation, to evince the simultaneous racking of their own nerves; although it is true, that some youthful spectator will occasionally betray a tendency to deliquium,

when he is immediately transported to a more kindred atmosphere.

The person to be operated upon, was a man of vigorous constitution, and evinced great anxiety to have his body restored to its symmetry, and his limb to its usefulness. Though as is usual in such cases, the probable severity of the operation, its duration and the uncertainty of success, were laid before him in their true light, he was firm in his determination to have it done. Poor man! he could not bring himself to believe that there was a possibility; nor did he suspect that, as strong a man as he was in resolution and bodily powers, he would be compelled, before the ceremonies of reduction were gone through with, to cry out, 'Give me some drink, Thinius,' as a sick child. Yet that such should be the case, shows that necessity is stronger than mortal resolution; and the same individual who asks you to reduce his limb, and then bids you cease your harrowing attempts, will in turn rebuke you if you obey his orders, given in the wilderness of despair, and the limb thereby remain indissolubly locked in its distorted posture, an enduring monument of his own weakness, and of your culpable pliancy.

The patient was placed in a warm bath, and bled until faint. The object was to make him a sick man, as a preparatory step to rendering him whole. While superintending this necessary process, I hailed the nurse of ward No. 13, whose duty it was to attend to the regulation of the theatre.

'Nurse, have you seen that every thing is in order in the theatre?'

'I just came from there, doctor. I believe nothing is wanting.'

'We still need a bowl or two, and some warm water. You have the key?'

'Oh yes; I always carry the key of the side-doors. I shall not let any of the students in, doctor until you say the word?'

'It will be as well to keep them out till the surgeons come. You must stand by, as we want you to lend a hand.'

'There will be some occasion, I think, doctor, if I know any thing about a dislocation. I have been in this house fifteen years, and have seen Dr—— try.'

'Well, be careful and have every thing ready; 'Oh, I'll look out, doctor.'

I stepped down into an apothecary's shop, and procured a couple of drachms of tartar emetic. This I mixed up in a bowl of water, and gave a part of it to the patient, setting the remainder in a convenient place in the theatre. On a side table, here was spread out a pocket-case of instruments, containing scissors, scalpels, and every thing else that might be needed on an emergency.

The proper hour having arrived, the disabled man was taken out of the bath, wrapped in a blanket, and supported into the theatre. On a table in the pit, was placed the apparatus for reduction. The patient was extended on it, on his left side, and the young aspirants were called upon to exercise their ingenuity in attaching several silk handkerchiefs above the knee of the dislocated limb, (the right) with a clove hitch. Surgeons are not sailors; and a knot which a cartman puts a hundred times a day over the front post of his cart, puzzles the juvenile professor exceedingly; and great is the honor bestowed on the fortunate achiever of the exploit. Prolongists might find in the retentive faculties of this knot, a desirable subject for investigation. The tighter you draw upon the two ends looped together, the more securely is the limb grasped; and the timber-head-hitch, as it is sometimes called, may be fixed to the tapering extremity of a slippery hackett log, and it will hold fast with the gripe of a drowning man, and allow you to drag it for aught that can be averred to the contrary, half way round the globe. The mystery of this knot, unlike that of the Gordian knot, is in the tying, and not in the untying.

A broad belt was next passed along the os-ischium, and over the head, where it was fixed by a strong cord to the wall. Another was placed around the middle of the thigh. To the nooses in the end of the handkerchiefs, a small but strong pulley was attached, which was made fast at the other end to a staple on the side of the partition toward the patient's feet. In this situation, he seemed much as though he was stretched upon a rack, and waiting the application of the torture from his stern inquisitors; a resemblance which was more than justified in the progress of the operation.

The theatre was pretty well filled with students, and the arena of exhibition itself occupied by a sufficient number of persons either to assist or to remain inactive spectators. The three chief surgeons stood about the feet of the patient, consulting as to the best mode of proceeding, and occasionally addressing a few words to the expecting patient. The walkers, house-surgeon, and one or two professional men, were arranged in convenient situations to afford aid. The nurse, par excellence, was also there, where his sailor-like promptness of hand in managing the rope was all important.

But as the reader does not, perhaps know what a nurse is, *hospitaller et male loquendo*, (that is, as applied to males, in hospital dialect), it is proper that he should be made acquainted

with him. I shall therefore penitulate him briefly in this paragraph.

Nurse!—thy burly form would throw into inextricable confusion all ordinary notions of that soft and womanly occupation. To think of an advertisement like this: 'Wanted a wet-nurse, with a fresh breast of milk, and of thy applying for it! Thy brachial extremities were far better adapted to embracing a cannon, than clasping an infant. Thou wert six feet three, leaving out the curve in thy shoulders, and wert called Featherbody, as if to show off thy unparalleled muscular development to better advantage. In fine, thy long chin, decisive mouth, nose of good magnitude, well-set eyes, rather supercilious eye-brows, low forehead, and matted hair, were sufficiently characteristic to have made thee remembered, had not thy extraordinary adaptation to thy office (so different from that which most conceive it to be) rendered thee an object of admiration to all who witnessed thy skill and prowess.'

The patient thus extended upon the table, the bandages were taken from his arms; the bowl was held, and the flow of blood watched, to catch the first signs of fainting strength. The vessel was already beginning to brim, when he sickened and vomited. It was now that the extension was put on. The sturdy, iron-armed nurse seized the stick around which the end of the pulley-rope was wound to give a firmer grasp to the hands, and began slowly and leisurely to bring the convolutions of the cord to a state of tension. His force, not trifling of itself, and now tripled, was not an eighth of it expended when its effects became apparent. The cord began to strain—the belt at the head tightened the patient was lifted from the table, and became suspended between the two fastenings.

The surgeon, with his left hand upon the patient's ankle, and his right upon the upper end of the thigh-bone, while his knee, elevated by a stool, was placed under that of the Culprit, as it hung over the end of the table, awaited the escape of the bone from its preternatural position.

At the same time, a young Colossus stood upon the table, astride the unfortunate man, ready to lift up his thigh, and apparently tear it from his body, if it would not otherwise yield.

The man's groans now came thick and deep. He begged for a moment's intermission—*respice*, as he emphatically called it: and he never felt the full force of that word before, racked though his limbs had been, repeatedly, by the severest toil. The only consolation which they vouchsafed him, was in terms such as those:

'Do you feel sick—very sick?'

'Very.' His face was the picture of an em-cis in the embryo.

'Is just what we want.'

The distressed man seemed to feel, guttural-ly, as if he could reject the comfort-drawing conclusion, *ab imo pectore*.

'Would you like to vomit?'

In the fulness of his stomach, he would have answered 'yes,' but restrained himself and his diaphragm after a moment's remission.

'We don't want you to do that.'

'But I am exceedingly tired—wearied to death.'

'You will be better after it is over, my friend.'

'Give me a drink of water, doctor, for heaven's sake!'

'Take a little of this solution.'

'Do open the doors, and let in some air. I can hardly draw my breath.'

'Oh, never fear but you will breathe long enough.'

'I shall faint.'

'Faint away, and we shall soon have the bone in.'

'Doctor, I can't stand it!'

'Then lay it, friend,' a favorite expression with one of the distinguished surgeons who officiated on the occasion.

'Want you loosen these straps only for a moment, so that I can rest my leg?'

'One minute, my good man,' continued the speaker, while with double vigor he reiterated his efforts to pry the bone into its cavity; 'bear it a little longer—one minute—there—bear it only a little while longer—'

'O, doctor, you will break my thigh! Doctor—doctor!'

'Don't be alarmed, my man; if I do I will set it again.'

'Let me have that rope!' he exclaimed, as he made violent efforts to spring up and catch the cord that was straining his sinews; efforts ten times more hopeless and unavailing than those of Milton's giant,

'Under the weight of mountains buried deep.'

'There, lie still! you must not exert yourself. Do not try to draw your thigh up; we will take care of that. Let it go as if you had nothing to do with it. Mr. R——, lift up a little more, as you are a true surgeon.'

'Oh, I shall die!' gasped the cruciated wretch.

'My good friend, you came here to have your thigh put back in its place, and you must be patient. You cannot expect it to be returned without pain.'

'I know; but wait till to-morrow; or let me rest myself for an hour or two, and then I shall feel refreshed, and better able to bear it.'

'You may go to sleep, if you wish my good fellow, I should be glad to have you.'

'But he could not well go in steys,' observed

one of the walkers, in a low tone, to his neighbor.

'The cord-drawer there should unlace,' replied the other. 'But he resembles an ox-triced up to be shod, more than a lady in corsets.'

'That saying is rather too ox-umorous for the occasion,' returned the eleve.

'Do you chew tobacco, my friend?' said the chief operator to the almost exhausted patient.

'I have not chewed any lately,' he groaned.

'So much the better then. Mr. Aster, let me have a little out of your box. There—ah!'

'Here, my good man, take that,' he continued, presenting the grateful boon to the patient.

'Eat it: if you have not been accustomed to chewing, I am in hopes it will make you sick.'

This weed, it is known, produces the most deadly nausea and exhaustion in those not addicted to its use. It is customary to employ it in cases of this nature, where habit does not intervene, to incapacitate the patient for making any voluntary exertion in opposition to the extension, which purpose it answers even better than bleeding.

The occupation temporarily relieved him by changing the current of his thoughts, and he reclined in a state of utter listlessness and *evanescence*, only interrupted by occasional retchings.

The surgeons perceived the favorable opportunity; but the moment a movement was made to seize it, his muscles were on the alert, and it became a struggle between the unaided energies of a desperate man, and the mechanically-exerted force of an equally hardy but less excited opponent.

'Come, be calm, and do not strain so.'

'I can't help it!' The surgeons knew it.

'Whisper to him, Parcels,' said Aster, one of the junior assistants, who made his brightness particularly apparent in perpetrating puns upon the Roman vernacular, 'whisper him by way of consolation and encouragement.'

Non, simul nunc, et olim  
Sic erit.

'That is, I suppose, 'If you are ill now, it is no sign you will be sick by-and-by.'

'Yes; and nothing could be more inspiring.'

'Poor dog, it is true he is likely to be as much benefited by that as any thing else; but I will not trifle with his sufferings, even in seeming.'

'Cur nodus—why not? What will you do?'

'I will help, and then——'

'Soothe him by mild language. No, let Nature speak out her agony in his cries, and let the surgeon utter his sympathy as best becomes him, and as the welfare of his patient demands.'

'In jests?'

'In imperturbable coolness and decision: or, as you say in jests; for what is comfort under these circumstances, but a jest?'

'I think his system will not endure much more,' said Parcels.

'It is possible,' replied the walker.

He was a brave man, and even in this painful situation, he took what was offered him to increase his prostration; he chewed up a cigar, and gulped it down; he drank swallow after swallow of tartar-emetic solution, a most nauseating and relaxing preparation. But still though deadly sick, the sweat pouring out of his forehead in clear drops, and though seemingly stretched on this Prometheus bed, at least three inches beyond his natural stature, his muscles showed no disposition to relinquish their grasp upon the bone.

The surgeons again and again exerted all their strength upon the passive and suspended limb, but it was without effect. They spoke a few words to each other, and at length concluded to remit the extension for a few minutes, in order to rest themselves.

It was, indeed, not only necessary for them, but for the man also, whose frame, it was justly feared, would not bear such unremitting torture. He seemed relieved, in truth, by even the trifling respite that they granted him, and looked at the Herculean tar, (that was before he became a nurse, thinking that his tender forces might be better exerted in the sickroom than on board a ship,) as, in obedience to orders, he walked up toward the slender and elegantly-wrought brass block, with steps that might have been impressed by an infant, which yielded only an inch by inch the play that he had been so long and diligently accumulating upon the rope; he regarded him, I say, with a grim satisfaction, not unminged with a tiger-like expression about the eyes and corners of the mouth, which bespoke anything but pure and cordial affection.

But far from gaining the so much-coveted dismemberment, to the full of his desires, the cords were only partially slackened, and he was barely allowed to catch a glimpse of that freedom which would have been to him

—Welcome as the land  
Of brother in a foreign land.

He might have lain about as much at his ease as Satan on the fiery plains of——, when bethinking him of his late discomfiture, and planning schemes of vengeance.

I had seen many operations and exhibitions; but in none that I assisted at, was I ever so struck with the utter inefficiency of the measures resorted to, which yet seemed all of the most appropriate and potential kind. I knew that

there was no fault in the operation, and that every expedient was strictly in accordance with the rules.

'He bears that stretching well,' said Parcels, one of the young elves. 'The dislocation must be in the ischiatic notch.'

'It is,' replied Berry. 'The thigh should be pulled up more. Rhodes, instead of sending you up there again, to straddle over this poor fellow, we'd put you at the halcyons, and let Featherbody mount the rostrum.'

'It will take nothing less than the devil for a handspike, to lift it out. My handkerchief round the upper end of the thigh was a point d'appui to the bodies of four mortal surgeons, and served as a pivot to balance two of them on his extremities, and two at his head.'

'Faith, you did resemble Jupiter, weighing the ponderous merits of the adverse parties; and long time in even scale the doctors hung; but—seemed inclined to kick the beam.'

'Do you observe,' said Berry, 'the doctor himself looks a little puzzled? J——and D——are no better off, I thought——would break the femur more than once.'

'That bone is just at this time, encased in an impenetrable mail of rigid muscles. If you broke that, you would break an iron bar of equal size,' replied Parcels.

'In truth,' said Berry, 'the relaxing medicines and bleeding seem to have had little effect in weakening them. How much blood did you take Parcels, before he was brought in?'

'Two pounds.'

'He has lost two here, and I should think he might spare a couple more.'

'Yes, and more added to them, before the bone would be in its place,' remarked Parcels.

'You have no faith in nauseating mixtures, and debilitating remedies?'

'No. While they apparently reduce the strength, they seem not to take a whit from the power of the muscles to resist extension.'

'You will certainly be expelled the church.'

'There is,' continued Parcels, 'a kind of galvanism, residing in the muscles, which emanates from the brain; and all bodily remedies while they leave this organ in a state of intense action and excitement, can have no beneficial effect in subduing them.'

'Ego scyenos I said, Aster, in a kind of way in, which must be taken literally to be understood, 'I swan! this is the most untractable member that ever came under my notice. We shall have to subscribe for a high-heeled boot for the other leg, if we carry this out much farther.'

'Another trial of doctoring, I think, will shortly break of the matter in debate,' observed Berry.

They now for a second time drew him into the mid-air. The nurse, who had stood looking on with his hawk's eye, and wiping the sweat from his brow with one hand, while with the other he grappled the end of the pulley-rope, again applied his strength; the blocks drew nearer together; the surgeon, using the dis-jointed member for a lever, and his knee as a rest, exerted his whole force upon the limb, in one strong effort to pry it out; but it gave not, although it was anticipated that the bone might snap.

The assistant upon the table, drawing upward with all his might, endeavored to entice (somewhat as the Irishman *remonstrated*) the upper end from his hiding place. But it would have been easier, to all appearance, to have raised the world without Archimedes, fulcrum, than to have displaced this little globe from its new socket.

The surgeons regarded each other with evident indecision and inquietude, and began to remit or grow more abrupt in their exertions. The students looked incredulous, and exhibited a disposition to depart. But, resolved not to incur the mortification or disgrace of a failure, if it could be averted by any human means, the operators determined to carry their exertions, in a final attempt, as far as was consistent with the patient's safety. They loosed the bandages from the arms, and gave him an additional dose of the nauseating solution.

In this state of things, a young man leaped cautiously over the partition into the arena, stole his way unnoticed among the surgeons, approaching the table stealthily, took from it a scalpel, or operating knife, of large size. With this passing in front of the man, he suddenly started up with it before his eyes, and seemed ready to plunge it into his body. As he made this gesture, the man roused up, in horror. Although pale from the loss of blood, he blanched still whiter, at this palpable demonstration of a design to slay him.

'It is necessary, my friend,' said the young man, steadily and clearly, 'to cut down to your back bone, in order to get out the head of the thigh bone which is lodged there!'

Who can tell the terror that filled the sufferer's excited imagination, during the utterance of this awful ultimatum! The sense of death is most in apprehension; and in the horror of that moment, he felt with King John:

'The table of my heart is crack'd and burn'd  
And all the shrouds wherewith my life should sit,  
Are turned to one thread, one little hair;  
My heart hath one poor string to stay it by,  
Which holds but till this new's be set a-ry,  
And then all that thou see'st is but a riot.'

The ready eleve now made as if he was about to lay open the bowels of the patient, at a



single rash stroke, from the stomach to the hip. Every arm was raised to arrest him; but taken as they were by surprise, he had ample time to execute his purpose. Leaning over and pressing his hand upon the side of the abdomen, he drew his knife rapidly and violently along its naked surface, from one extremity to the other. Then hastily rising, and throwing the knife on the bloody floor, he darted from the midst of the attendants; contriving, in the course of the action, to cover up with a corner of the blanket the work he had committed.

The patient, who had at first struggled, sank back; the spectators ran to his side; the students started from their seats; and the bone slipped into its place with an audible click! They hurriedly drew off the blanket from the patient's body, when lo! there was no wound! They went up to his side, and endeavored to arouse him from his stupor, and make him sensible that he was not hurt. In this they soon succeeded. The straps, pulleys, and bandages were undone, and he was laid at length upon the table.

The young operator had well observed the powerfully depressing effect of fear on the human system, and had been incited to the ingenious expedient just described, by witnessing the obstinacy with which the bone had resisted all the measures for its reduction. In a few days the patient recovered entirely from his fright, and was seen walking about the halls of the hospital.

From the Boston Statesman.

Washington City, Sept. 9th, 1837

My friends, the immortal whigs, are in a pretty kettle of fish, and want to waste any more gunpowder for a year at least.

Last week they were on the top of the wheel of glory surrounded them, and the discharge of a salute of four hundred guns, was to them a matter of no consequence, a kind of a flea bite. To-day, they can't hold a candle to the administration party.

I am not in the secrets of any party; I do not know how often Mr Woodbury mends his pen, nor can I say "officially" whether Col. Benton drinks his tea out of his cup or saucer; nor do I know that Mr \*\*\*\*\*, of the Senate wipes his nose on a black or white kerchief, notwithstanding I do know that he blows it most terrifically; but I happen to know that Mr John C. Calhoun, has expressed his approbation of Mr Van Buren's Message, and thus kicked my whig friends into the shape of a cocked hat.

In saying this, I do not wish you to understand me to say that I have heard Mr Calhoun express his approbation, for I have not heard him say anything of the kind, but I did hear him say, whilst the message was being read, that it was a state paper that the opposition would find it difficult to overcome.

Mr Calhoun, since one hundred and four gaudy whigs were put to route, by twenty-two senators from the administration party, has probably made up his mind not to stand their nonsense any longer. He has quite a party which always disengages all who have aught to do with it.

The best evidence we have of the views of Mr Calhoun, is to be found in his paper, the organ of the south, the Washington "Reformer." That paper of to-day contains the following paragraph, published for the benefit of Mr Rives, who you know, is the head and front of the Conservative party and the Madisonian.

"The re-election of Mr Polk as Speaker indicates the direction which things are to take in the House of Representatives. The power of this officer in the appointment of committees is great; and no doubt exists that this power will be exercised to promote the views of the Bentonian division, and to the final overthrow of the rising fortunes of Mr Rives. This latter gentleman is unfit to be a leader. He has no firmness to meet the crisis, no perseverance to secure the advantage of his position. It is thought that he has, himself, fixed his destiny beyond reprieve or redemption. Had he maintained his position as a man, he probably would have risen—as it is, he is overwhelmed by the Message, and his own indiscretion."

The same paper of to-day, in an article on the subject of the Message, holds the following language:—

"In examining closely its [the Message] views, and the arguments and considerations advanced in support of them, we are forcibly struck with their identity with those urged by Mr Calhoun in his great speech on the currency in 1834. In truth, the whole of this part of the Message may be said to have been formed out of the materials furnished by the speech referred to. The distinguished statesman of South Carolina for a while the tendency of the Banking System, and earnestly invoked the country to make timely provision against the catastrophe which has since overwhelmed it. He pointed out, in language equally luminous and prophetic, the certain consequences of the connection of the Government with the State Banks; which by affording the stimulus to over-action, now so wisely deprecated by the Executive, would necessarily accelerate the catastrophe. He called upon government to forbear; but it turned a deaf ear to his admonitions. He called upon the Banking interests to aid him in a gradual and salutary reform of the system, as the only means of preserving themselves from destruction but they heeded not his warnings. The consequences to the country, to the Government, and to the Banks, are now written down in the bankruptcy of all. In going for a temporary recharter of the United States Bank he avowed his object to be to 'REBANK THE BANKS,' to let down the system by degrees, and thus to avoid the fatal and sudden revulsion which we have witnessed. Would to Heaven his counsels had been adopted! How many thousands,

since suddenly precipitated from the highest of prosperity to the depths of adversity, and beggared for life, would now have been flourishing and happy! How much misery and distress would have been saved to this devoted country! But it is needless to revert to the past. The evils which a prudent foresight might have provided against, has suddenly come upon us; and we must now do what we may to alleviate its purpose. The Message is made up of suggestions and recommendations, having this for their object.

It becomes us as men, as patriots, as good citizens, to weigh them seriously, calmly, and impartially. The Executive solicits this in a becoming tone, and it ought not to be denied. The system of finance which he recommends, though spoken of much during the last few months, is now, for the first time deliberately presented to the country, under the sign manual of the Chief Magistrate. Let it therefore receive the consideration to which it is entitled; and let us not be precipitated into a hasty condemnation merely on account of its novelty. Let us contrast it with such other schemes as the wisdom of other men may devise, and give our judgment dispassionately for that which may appear to be best calculated for the emergency. This is demanded by every consideration of justice to others, respect to ourselves, and regard for the country."

I quote from the Reformer simply to show that there is good ground for the report now in circulation and which has created so much sensation.

These whigs are queer kind of fellows and odd managers. A few days ago they had a prospect of being in the majority at some future period. It was too much for them; they could not abide the idea; and so to put an end to it, they formed an alliance with the Madisonians and kicked over the whole kettle of fish.

The management and arguments of the whigs ought to be embalmed or pickled at least, for the benefit of posterity. When Congress assembled, or rather before it had got together, there was a prospect that the whigs might be able to elect their speaker. A caucus was held on the subject, and the matter was gravely discussed. I do not know that Mr Horace Everett of Vermont, was at the caucus, but I do know that his arguments were laid before the caucus, with all imaginable gravity and solemnity. And what do you suppose they were? Why that notwithstanding it was more than probable that the whigs could elect Mr Bell, as a matter of policy and expediency, they ought to vote for, and elect Mr Polk, and thus throw the responsibility of appointing the committee on his shoulders.

Yours, &c.

CONSIDER STANDISH.

Washington City, Sept. 10, 1837.

The latest news of the day will be found in the papers that I enclose to you. They tell their own story, and yet a key to them may be useful to the "uninitiated."

While the election of printer was going on in the House of Representatives the other day, Mr Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, by the way of an episode, made an attack on the administration members of the House, and accused them of an utter destitution of all manly independence, and alleged that the press of the country was corrupted and bribed, and held in chains by the party in power. It was quite late in the day when Mr Wise made this attack, and it probably would have passed off unnoticed, had not the Hon. S. H. Gholson replied to it.

Mr Gholson, who does not appear to possess a remarkable fondness for Mr Wise, repelled the charges, as an advocate of the administration with great animation and zeal, and pretty fully let Mr Wise understand, that he was not not to be permitted to assail the whole party with impunity. Wise had charged the administration party, among other things, with cowardice, and Gholson very plainly intimated that, if he was of that opinion, he might have an opportunity of deciding the matter in that way which best comports with the character of a gentleman. He also defended the press against the charges of bribery and corruption, and referred to the famous case of the loan of \$52,000 to Noah and Webb, by the Bank of the United States, as a proof that the opposition press was not free from the charges which had been preferred against the press of the administration. It so happened that James Watson Webb had been in the House all day, and by Gholson was supposed to be in at the moment he made reference to the \$52,000. Webb says he was not; that he was informed of the remarks of Gholson by a friend. Be this as it may, he deemed himself called on to address the following letter to Gholson:—

GADSBY'S HOTEL,

Washington, Sept. 6, 1837.

To S. H. Gholson, Esq.—

Sir—I am informed, that during the latter part of yesterday, you indulged yourself in reflections on the causes which have promoted my support of the United States Bank, derogatory alike to the character of the Press, over which I preside, and to my standing as a gentleman. When I reflect that at the time these remarks were made, I had been absent from the House but a few minutes, I cannot resist the conviction that they were intended to be as personally offensive as you know them to be without the shadow of foundation in truth.

In the section of the country where I reside, Sir any man who should avail himself of his position, in society, or public life, basely to manufacture and extensively circulate a falsehood, would be looked upon as a craven wretch and for the adventures circumstances connected with his public or private standing;—and I deem it my duty to remark, that in my estimation,

your conduct is but the more cowardly, because it is your "privilege" not to be "responsible for words spoken in debate."

"He who steals my purse steals trash," and the laws of the land condemn him to a prison as a just reward for his crime; but you, Sir, would "filch from me my good name," and doubtless flatter yourself, that you are protected in your base attempt by virtue of your being a Representative of the people. It is doubtless your privilege so to screen your conduct; but while the servants of the people are protected the people themselves have also their rights; and in the exercise of one of mine, I deem it my duty to apprise you, that your attack on me yesterday, was false, cowardly, and unbecoming any one, who lays claims to the character of a gentleman.

Your very obt. servant,

J. WATSON WEBB.

Friday Morning.  
N. B. I shall remain in this city till Sunday."

To the foregoing missive Mr Gholson made the following reply:—

"ELLIOTT'S BUILDINGS,"

Washington City, 8, Sept. 1837.

Sir—Your note purporting to be of the morning was received only at 7 o'clock this evening.

The style and language of your communication is just such as might have been expected from such a source, and is unworthy of any reply from me.

When I made the observations, alluded to in the House of Representatives, I believed, and still believe, you were present, and that you heard them. I believed, and still believe, they were founded in truth. I claim no privilege from my situation as a member of the House of Representatives, and any gentleman who feels himself injured or offended by anything falling from me, in debate, will at all times find me perfectly disposed to afford him the most prompt and adequate satisfaction.

Your very obt. servt.

S. H. GHOLSON.

To J. WATSON WEBB,  
Gadsby's Hotel, Washington."

Here the matter ends for the moment, and here, I suppose, it will end. Mr Gholson is a man of desperate courage, and the man who may come in collision with him will find an unappealable foe. I, in common with New England, deprecate duelling, and hope that this professed matter will end where it now is.

Yours, &c.

CONSIDER STANDISH.

Washington, Sept. 11, 1837.

The lapse of a few days, has afforded ample evidence, that the late Message of the President is destined to become universally popular. There are not a few of the opposition who applaud it, and it seems to be the opinion of all better informed men, that it will be almost unanimously sustained in the South. It is possible, that the project of separating the government from all banks may, for the moment, cause some controversy among the friends of Mr Van Buren; but you may depend upon it, it will not be a controversy of bitterness, nor will it alienate the good will and good faith of the friends of that gentleman.

The whigs were yesterday sorely discomfited and astonished on receiving the New York Times. That paper they had looked to as the leader of secession from the party, and when they took it up, and found that it applauded the Message to the very echo, and avowed its determination to stand by the President at all hazards, they stood aghast and admitted that they had deceived themselves when they dreamed that they would be enabled to introduce confusion into the party.

Never was a party so successfully cut up, used up, split up, dragged down and bamboozled by its own folly as the whig party is, and it cannot lay the blame to any one. They suffered themselves to be led astray by false lights, and shall they now complain and murmur, because they chose to commit political suicide?

With the hope of injuring the administration, and the editor of the Globe, they went into a contract with the gentlemen who rally around the Madisonian, and agreed to support Mr Thomas Allen for the office of Public Printer, provided he would suffer Gales & Seaton to execute the work. Mr Allen said that he would accede to the proposition, and give Gales & Seaton the work as long as he was a mind to do so. The proposition was snuffed up, and the whigs voted for Mr Allen, or in other words, they voted him a patronage to enable him to establish a press to oppose their own principles.

It has so happened, that Mr Allen has arrived at the conclusion that he had better do the public printing himself, and in furtherance of that end, is now negotiating for Gen Duff Green's extensive office, which, you must know, is a very full and complete one. And what is the cry of the whigs? Why, it is bloody murder, suicide, homicide, fratricide, and all other kinds of crime.

I know nothing of the facts of the case beyond what happens to be the common and notorious reports and facts of the day; but it strikes me, that the whigs, by attempting to put out the eyes of the Globe, for the attainment of malicious ends, have been served exactly right.

Mr John Bell, of Tennessee, to-day asserted in the House, that no attempt to get up a National Bank will be made by the opposition, till the lapse of a couple of years. What Mr Bell says is orthodox, I suppose, and need not be disputed. So good bye to the bank.

The Standing Committees of the House were announced to-day. You will see that Mr Polk has done his duty, and made his selections and appointments according to Parliamentary usage. The affair I mentioned in my note of yesterday, has progressed no further.

Yours very truly,

CONSIDER STANDISH.

## OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, September 26, 1837.

We have received last additional information relative to the election since our last. It is very doubtful whether any election of Governor has been made by the people. The truth will not probably be known until the meeting of the Legislature, and the counting of the votes. The newspapers do not enable us to judge accurately, of the number of scattering votes thrown, and there may be negligence or errors in making the returns which will materially affect the final decision of the question. We have not yet been able to ascertain which party will have a majority in the House. There appears to be little doubt but that a democratic majority of Senators have been elected.

CONGRESS. There has been but little business of importance as yet transacted in Congress. Bills have been introduced and before this probably passed to suspend a further distribution of the Surplus, under the provisions of a former act. Some of the federal leaders were disposed to continue the distribution, and borrow the money necessary to the wants of Government. The project however appears to have found little favor with any considerable party. A Bill has been presented providing for the issuing of Treasury notes, to the amount of several millions, payable some years hence at an interest not exceeding six per cent. Nothing but an imperious necessity will reconcile the people to a national debt. Individuals, perhaps classes, may be clamorous for relief and implore the government to incur a heavy debt for their relief, but the emergency must be pressing which persuades the people of the necessity of incurring a national debt with a nominal surplus in the treasury, during a time of peace with the whole world, with no other cause of embarrassment than what man has created. Those who clamor loudest are not always the most deserving of attention, and we hope that the representations of the interested may not be mistaken for the voice of the people. We shall give our readers timely information of what may be done, though we cannot attempt to record all that may be said.

We are obliged to anticipate our usual day of publication on account of the regimental muster in this vicinity.

THE CROPS. Having had occasion during the past week to make a journey of nearly fifty miles into the northern part of this County, we noticed with great satisfaction the abundant crops that appeared on the whole route. The wheat is excellent in quality and abundant in quantity. Oats and Rye are also heavy and abundant. The potato crop promises remarkably well. We observed many large fields of Rata Baga, and we were assured by the farmers that they never new it do better than it has the present year. Little corn was planted and that little has not succeeded well. With this exception and that of the small crop of hay, all things look favorably for the farming interest in this section of our State.

## 55th Congress—1st Session.

Friday Sept. 15.—In the Senate, remonstrances against the annexation of Texas, and petitions in favor of a National Bank, were presented and referred.

The bill to postpone the payment of the fourth instalment of the deposits to States being taken up—

Mr Preston rose and addressed the Senate at some length, and was followed by Messrs Calhoun, Crittenden, Brown, and Walker.

The question recurring on the passage of bill, Mr Webster asked for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered on the passage of the bill.

YEAS—Messrs Allen, Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King of Alabama, King of Georgia, Linn, McKean, Morris, Niles, Pierce, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Rugles, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Strange, Walker, Wall, Williams, and Wright—28.

NAYS—Messrs Bayard, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Kent, Knight, Nicholas, Norvell, Preston, Robbins, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Swift, Tallmadge, Webster, White, and Young—17.

The bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury notes, being on its second reading, a debate ensued, in which Messrs Wright, Clay, and King of Georgia took part; when,

On motion of Mr Wright, the bill was amended by insertion of the word "ten" in the first line.

Mr Wright moved to strike out the word "of" in the first line, and insert the words "not exceeding \$20,000, to defray the expenses under the act," which amendment was agreed to.

Mr Clay, of Alabama, moved to amend the 7th section, by inserting the words "price not exceeding," so as to prohibit the Secretary of the Treasury from purchasing Treasury notes above their par value, which was agreed to.

After a few words from Messrs Wright, Clay, Crittenden, Webster, and Buchanan.

On motion of Mr King, of Alabama, The Senate adjourned.

In the House, a memorial against the admission of Texas, signed by three thousand citizens of Massachusetts, was presented and laid on the table. Other petitions and memorials were presented.

Mr Cambreleng, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill imposing additional duties, as depositaries in certain cases, upon public officers, and for other purposes; read twice, and referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr Cambreleng, from the same committee, reported a bill for adjusting the remaining claims upon the late deposit banks; read twice, and committed to a committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr Cambreleng said, with permission, he would state, for the information of the House, that the Committee of Ways and Means had now only two bills remaining for consideration. They could not, however, get through with them that morning, but they would certainly be reported on Monday; after which he hoped the atten-

tion of the House would be directed entirely to the important business which had called them together. He presumed it would be the desire of the House to proceed with and conclude the unfinished business of yesterday, (the subject of the rules and orders) and he then gave notice that on Monday he should make a motion to take up the other business.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in compliance with a resolution of the House of the 11th inst. calling upon him to report the amount of appropriations of the past and present years remaining unexpended, &c. &c.

The House resumed and continued the consideration of the report of the select committee on the Rules and Orders.

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, the bill from the Senate to postpone the fourth instalment of the deposits with the States, was read a first and second time, and committed to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The House adjourned to Monday next.

## FEARFUL INSURRECTION IN CHILI.

Our friend Coffee, of the Philadelphia Merchants' Exchange, has politely furnished us with Buenos Ayrean papers to 15th July, received by brig Maria. They furnish news from Chili of an insurrection on the 3d July, in one of the regiments at Quillota, headed by Colonel Vidaurre. The minister of war, Portales, and their general chief, Eucalide, with other dignitaries, were invited to a review by the Colonel, in order that he might assassinate them and thus neutralize the was with Peru. Portales and others attended accordingly, and were taken prisoners and put in irons. The mutineers then marched to Valparaiso, but that city being apprized of their movements, was ready to receive them, and repulsed them with great loss. 140 of 1450 being killed or wounded, while it sustained a very trifling loss. The insurgents previous to the battle, forced the Minister of War to leave a carriage in which he was confined and short him on the spot. He met his fate with great firmness. Vidaurre and his officers fled, but were captured, and it was expected would meet instant death.—Saturday Courier.

## TROUBLE IN CANADA—A PRESS DESTROYED!

The Lower Canada Township Reformer, published at the village of Thabridge, on Saturday the 6th ult., and the materials thrown into a mass of ruin. The publisher has sent out a half sheet, in which he states that he shall not be hampered by the opposers of reform, but will immediately put forth his sheet in a new dress. We have before noticed the excitement that prevails in the Canadas, on the subject of reform, but we much regret that any resort should be had to that most odious of all public expressions, mobocracy. Whatever we may think of the sayings of a public press, to enter an office by brute force, and destroy its property, will never receive the approbation of the lovers of individual liberty.—Saturday Courier.

OMNIBUS TOKENS.—The proprietor of some of the omnibuses, has caused some convenient little metallic medals, of the size of a dime, to be struck off. On one side they state that they are Omnibus tokens, good for one ride; the other side has the legend, "When shall we three meet again?" and the impress of two jackasses; the third, of course, brings the reader.—Saturday Courier.

The Viceroy of Sicily has been murdered at Palermo. The people in a state of rebellion, and Cholera was carrying off its thousands. At Messina the dread entertained of the cholera is so great that the inhabitants shut themselves up in their houses with provisions for several months, in order to avoid all contact with their neighbors. An Italian Journal recounts the shocking manner of the death of the Cardinal Sanmaggia, as follows: The Cardinal had fallen ill in consequence of great grief. He had a syncope (fainting fit) was believed to be dead, and his servants hastened to have the body opened and embalmed before putrefaction.

The surgeon's knife had penetrated to the lungs, when the Cardinal's heart was perceived still to beat. He recovered animation at the moment, and had force enough to repel with his hand the knife of the surgeon. It was too late, the wound was mortal.

DISUSE OF SANCUNARY PUNISHMENTS.—It appears that Queen Victoria entertains the same dislike to capital punishments which it is well known continued to characterize the mind of her predecessor. The Kentish Chronicle says "that a short time ago a private in the 3d Light Dragoons, while that regiment was stationed at Canterbury, entered the private apartment of Sergeant Major Gamble, who was at breakfast with his family, placed a pistol double loaded with ball at his breast, and pulled the trigger; but fortunately the weapon flashed in the pan, and the sergeant-major's life was spared. It was ordered that he be tried by a general court martial, which was done: he was found guilty, and sentenced to be shot. The minutes were then forwarded to the Commander-in-chief, Lord Hill, who confirmed the sentence, and placed it before the Queen for signature, when her Majesty most humanely commuted the sentence to transportation for life. On Wednesday morning last, the whole of the troops stationed at Chatham were ordered to parade at half past seven o'clock, when the prisoner was marched before the different regiments, and the minutes of the court martial and the sentence read to him.—The prisoner, who appeared much affected, will be immediately removed on board a transport lying in the river."—New Era.



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**THE QUEEN'S SUITORS.** Our readers are aware that for the last four or five years her Majesty has, in fine weather, been in the habit of walking in Kensington Gardens and Hyde Park, accompanied by her illustrious mother, the Duchess of Kent. On these occasions several gentlemen, labouring under the hallucination that they were one day destined to possess her hand, have been a source of continual annoyance to the royal party; so much so, indeed, that it was found necessary at length to appoint a policeman in private cloths to be continually in attendance on them during the time they were promenading. That duty has, for the last eight or nine months, been performed by Mount, T. 90 and Osborne, T. 174, two very trusty officers, whose presence has been a great annoyance to the would-be wooers. The most pertinacious has been a gentleman who calls himself—, but who is generally understood to be a Mr.—, possessed of large property in the neighborhood of Tunbridge Wells. This gentleman never accosted her Majesty during her walks; but was as regular in his attendance near the door of the palace, as was the clock in indicating the time of her departure. He would then salute her Majesty in the most graceful manner; and instantly she was past him, he invariably turned quickly round, and watched her until she turned a angle of the gardens or park, when he would run at full speed until he got before her. On doing so he would again salute her, and watch her as before.—That strange conduct he would repeat during the whole of her walk; always taking care to be precisely at ten minutes to twelve at the pond, near Kensington Palace, for the purpose of feeding the fish, the promenaders generally passing the spot about that time. On Sunday Mr.— always attended the Chapel Royal, Kensington Palace, taking his seat near the stove, where he had a view of the royal pair. He also invariably remained till the sacrament, and deposited half a sovereign in the plate. Recently, owing to her Majesty having frequently drove through the Park as far as the statue of Achilles, Mr.—, has sported a barouche resembling the Duchess of Kent's and has been attended by a servant dressed similar to the royal undress livery, viz: a dark pepper and salt coat and glazed hat, with broad purple velvet band, for the purpose of following her. Mr.—, who is about forty years of age, in speaking to the garden keeper, &c. always styled her Majesty as his "little princess," and lamented that she should be kept from him. He complains much of the police watching him, says it is most degrading to him to be followed about by them, yet he will at times speak to them most familiarly, and not long since he showed them a letter which some lady had written to him to coax him, purporting to come from the (then) princess, breathing forth the most ardent vows of attachment towards him, and requesting him to deposit an answer under a certain tree, as she was prevented from conversing with him. On her Majesty's birth day, Mr.— splendidly illuminated his residence, and during the day he distributed eighteen gallons of ale to the passers by, and to any person who would drink her health. In the course of the evening, however, the crowd became so intoxicated that the police were compelled to interfere, and put a stop to his liberality. On that day also, a licensed cab named "Victoria," was handsomely decorated with ribbons at his expense, and at night he wished the proprietors to allow it to be illuminated with lamps.

**A CHILD'S FUNERAL.** It is the most touching of sights, the burial of a little creature, which shuts its eyes as soon as the glories of earth open to its view, without having known the parents whose tearful eyes are gazing on it; which has been beloved without loving in return; whose tongue is silenced before it has spoken; whose features stiffen before they have smiled. These falling buds will yet find a stock on which they shall be grafted; these flowers which close in the light of morning will yet find some genial heaven to unfold them.

**THE VOTES FOR GOVERNOR.** are nearly all received. About twenty small towns and plantations remain to be heard from. Kent leads Parks a few hundred votes. There are also a few hundred scattering votes, perhaps enough to prevent an election by the people. It is said 15 democratic Senators are elected. The whole number of votes for Governor will not differ much from 68,000.—Jeffersonian.

**KEEP YOUR CHILDREN CLEAN.**—We are now in that season of the year when from excessive heat and the use of various fruits, children are likely to be attacked by a disorder as painful as it is dangerous. We would not advise abstinence from the usual fruits of the season, for if moderately eaten, they contribute greatly to the purification of the blood, and the general health of the system. But in order to guard against the complaint of the season, we would urge upon parents the importance of keeping their children perfectly clean by frequent ablutions. The distressing complaints so frequent among children during the fruit season the disorder of the bowels in hot weather, among children whose whole surface is not kept clean by frequent washing and rubbing, will take place whether they eat fruit or not. We believe we speak the opinion of our physicians.—Boston Med Jour.

**THE INCENDIARIES HAVE COMMENCED THEIR WORK AGAIN AT BOSTON.** The Boston Times says that a paper in Ohio called the "New Light," has been "snuffed out." We perceive that the U. S. Cutter McLean, recently sunk in a gale, has been raised and towed into New Bedford.

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**PLEASANT PREDICAMENT.**—Among the anecdotes of the late King of England, the following, relative to his absence of mind, is the most amusing. Talleyrand was one day dining at St. James' with most of the foreign ambassadors. News had been received that Cassimir Perrier was lying dangerously ill, with the cholera. The first word the King uttered at the table was to ask Talleyrand, "What was the last news of Cassimir Perrier?" "He is dying, if not dead," says Talleyrand. "What a pity! what a pity!" the only true honest statesman in France dead—the only man capable of ruling such a pack of sanguinary rogues. Is it not so?" added the King, suddenly turning to his nearest neighbor, the Baron de N—. The latter diplomatist, much embarrassed, looked unutterable things, and muttered unintelligible ones. The whole corps diplomatique, not daring to look at one another, looked down on their plates bursting with severely reprehensible laughter; and Talleyrand's spoon worked from his soup plate to his mouth as rapidly as the paddles of a high-pressure steamboat.

**SOMETHING FOR THE CURIOUS.**—The following combination of letters, from the Massillon Gazette, contains an important moral precept, which will well repay the curious in such matters the labor of discovery, if they practice the lesson it teaches.

**'RETNIPEHT YAP.'** SPECIMEN OF NOBILITY.—A complete gang of thieves has been discovered at Rome. All the members belong to noble families, and a part to the Pope's guard! They were most of them looked upon as persons of more than ordinary piety. Countess Compagnoni, of Macerata, was the first to denounce their proceedings. Among those already arrested are, Count Dionisio da Treja and the Countess Angelucci da Traja. At their houses were found a great number of watches, snuff boxes, jewels, &c., many of which have since been recognized as stolen property.

**INGENIOUS REPLY.**—A friend of ours passing, a day or two since, in the vicinity of a factory situated near the city, was somewhat surprised to find it closed, knowing that until very recently it had been in full operation. Meeting a man a short distance from the place, he made some inquiries into the cause of the suspension. "Oh, sir," was the reply, "the factory is always closed about six weeks before the election, and goes on soon after. Rather a singular fact in natural history, and worthy of attention from those who are fond of instituting inquiries into certain phenomena."—Rhode Island paper.

**A CHILD'S FUNERAL.** It is the most touching of sights, the burial of a little creature, which shuts its eyes as soon as the glories of earth open to its view, without having known the parents whose tearful eyes are gazing on it; which has been beloved without loving in return; whose tongue is silenced before it has spoken; whose features stiffen before they have smiled. These falling buds will yet find a stock on which they shall be grafted; these flowers which close in the light of morning will yet find some genial heaven to unfold them.

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**KEEP YOUR CHILDREN CLEAN.**—We are now in that season of the year when from excessive heat and the use of various fruits, children are likely to be attacked by a disorder as painful as it is dangerous. We would not advise abstinence from the usual fruits of the season, for if moderately eaten, they contribute greatly to the purification of the blood, and the general health of the system. But in order to guard against the complaint of the season, we would urge upon parents the importance of keeping their children perfectly clean by frequent ablutions. The distressing complaints so frequent among children during the fruit season the disorder of the bowels in hot weather, among children whose whole surface is not kept clean by frequent washing and rubbing, will take place whether they eat fruit or not. We believe we speak the opinion of our physicians.—Boston Med Jour.

**THE INCENDIARIES HAVE COMMENCED THEIR WORK AGAIN AT BOSTON.** The Boston Times says that a paper in Ohio called the "New Light," has been "snuffed out." We perceive that the U. S. Cutter McLean, recently sunk in a gale, has been raised and towed into New Bedford.

**ALMOST EVERY DAY WE ARE PAINED TO NOTICE IN THE PAPERS FRESH INSTANCES OF SUICIDES IN THIS COUNTRY.** We are getting nearly as bad as the French, whose recklessness of life is proverbial.

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**NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1.**—By the Levin Jones' from Tampico, \$136,644 in specie have been received. By her we have received an important document relative to the conduct of the Mexican authorities in the United States. It contains a list of the names of the persons residing there, which is calculated to excite feelings of the deepest disgust and indignation in this country. It appears that the presence of Commodore Dallas, if any, had the effect of causing additional insults to be heaped on these men, to such a degree as to render further residence in this country nearly intolerable. From the lateness at which we received the communication and the sickness of some of our hands, we are unable to give it insertion this publication; however, it shall appear in our next.—Bulletin.

**A WIFE SOLD FOR A SIXPENCE.**—A cool bargain and sale of a wife took place in a public house in Whitehaven, a few weeks ago. The parties belong to the working classes—the seller being a basket-maker and the purchaser a pitman. The lady in this case had been unfaithful to her spouse, to whom she had borne a family; and at length her predilection for her paramour, the pitman, became so strong and undisguised that her husband arrived at the philosophical determination of disposing of her by private treaty, in a public house. Accordingly the parties met, husband, wife, and lover, and after due deliberation, it was proposed and ratified that the husband should retain and support certain children, born in wedlock, and that the wife should be transferred to the hands of her paramour, free of incumbrance, for the sum of—sixpence! the matters being amicably arranged, the parties next paid their debts to Bacchus, and spent the evening together.

**PLOUGHING IN WHEAT.**—We have long been of the opinion that the farmers of Maine did not work or stir their land enough. Mr. L. Whitman, of Wintrop, has related to us an experiment which goes to prove the importance of using the plough more, and of covering wheat when sown more effectually than it is done by the harrow. Last year he ploughed up a piece of sward land that had become bound out, as it is called, and sowed upon it Peas and Oats. He had a fair crop. Late in the fall he ploughed the piece again. In the spring he ploughed it once more and harrowed over, he then put the plough through it again, making three times in all. When he had ploughed a part of the land the last time, he concluded to sow wheat on the remainder and plough it in. This he did; and afterwards sowed wheat upon the first ploughed piece and harrowed it in which the wheat had been ploughed, so that the whole of the land was used alike. He put ashes to the amount of ten bushels to the acre upon the whole piece. The result at harvest was, a good crop on the whole land, but a decided advantage in the piece where the wheat was covered by the plough. It yielded more per acre than the wheat covered by the harrow. Maine Farmer.

**UNPRECEDENTED DESPATCH.**—The Government Express, which left Washington at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, reached this city (145 miles) at six o'clock P.M. and New York (242 miles) at 11—thus performing the whole distance in only eleven hours; the distance over the new rail road from Baltimore to Wilmington, (74 miles,) was performed by the locomotive in one hour and fifty-five minutes!

**SUBLINEITY.**—An editor at the west talking of a man who tried to bribe another, says:—"Had this simple man been possessed of two ideas, he would as soon have thought of drowning thunder by blowing a pumpkin vine trumpet."

**QUITE AGITATED.**—An editor speaking of a contemporary, says that he made his heart palpitate so as to shake the buttons off his jacket.

The following was the 5th regular coast, given at a democratic celebration in Lancaster, Ohio, on the 19th ult:—"Andrew Jackson—Here let all additions be omitted, earth has no titles that can add lustre to his simple name."

**A Trick upon a Court.**—We learn from the Newport Republican, that a jury who were engaged in the trial of a hard case before the Supreme Court at that place last week, successfully evaded the order of the judges to remain together until they agreed upon a verdict, in the following manner: It being late at night, they drew up a paper in the form of a verdict, which they signed, sealed, and delivered to the officer in attendance, and thereby procured their release and went home. At the opening of the Court, next morning, all were on the gaze for the decision. The clerk broke the seal and proclaimed the verdict:—"We agree to disagree." All hands laughed at the joke, audacious as it was.

**PARSON TAYLOR** says that the first land speculator was the Devil. For, on a certain occasion, the Devil took our Saviour up into an exceeding high mountain, and showed him the kingdoms of the earth and the glory of them, and said to him, all these will I give thee, if thou wilt fall down and worship me; when, in fact, the Devil had not one inch to give! [Post.

**AN ITEM FOR THE LADIES.**—It is said the tomato will remove stains of ink and what is called iron rust from linen. Try it.

The editor of the Boston Times has been accused of "thonesty" by a Western editor, and it makes him blush.

A little boy was crushed to death in Philadelphia on Tuesday of last week by a railroad car.

**BOLD ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.**—Last evening, shortly after the cars from Utica had left Utica, for this city, some daring rōgue, dressed in a dark suit, and wearing a cap, made his way into the car, and pulled out a revolver, which he held in his right hand, and, succeeding in separating it from the rest of the train, which swept on, leaving him at full leisure, as he supposed, to pursue his reckless career with at far of interruption, among the cars. Fortunately, however, a gentleman in one of the cars chanced to be looking in that direction, and saw, to his amazement, the baggage car apparently detach itself from the rest, and finger behind on the track. Before what he observed could be communicated to the engineer, the train had gone on nearly two miles from the depot. No time was lost in reversing their course. They soon came up with the missing car, locked its doors upon its occupant, who was leisurely at work among the packages and trunks, and thus conveyed him to Schenectady, where he is now brooding over his unsuccessful exploit in jail.—Albany Evening Journal.

**ANTIDOTE FOR THE POISON OF PRUSSIC ACID.**—A the Maidstone Infirmary, in England a curious example of the effect of a newly discovered remedy for the effects of prussic acid was given by Dr. Robinson, in the course of a series of dissertations delivered before the faculty on the subject of poisons.

"At the conclusion of the dissertation, the effect of prussic acid was tried upon a rabbit. Three drops were administered from a glass, (the surface of which most probably abstracted half of the quantity,) and the animal immediately exhibited the usual symptoms—increased action of the lungs, dilation of the pupils, and the peculiar shrill cry which in such cases is generally indicative of immediately approaching dissolution. In order to give it a chance of recovery, however, a few drops of ammonia were administered, without apparent benefit.—A constant stream of cold water was than poured upon the base of the skull and along the spine, when the animal very shortly exhibited symptoms of resuscitation. It was then wrapped in warm flannel. In a quarter of an hour it was sufficiently recovered to walk. Dr. Robinson had in a former lecture mentioned that this mode of treatment had been discovered by accident. A cat, which had annoyed the apprentices of a chemist, was poisoned by them with prussic acid, and, thrown by for dead.—By mere accident, however, it fell under a stream of water, which was pouring from a pump, the effect of which was its gradual resuscitation. Benefiting by this hint, the same means have been since successfully applied to more than one human subject who had taken prussic acid. No instance, however, had come within Dr. Robinson's knowledge where an animal had been restored after the symptoms which this rabbit exhibited; and the singularity of the case struck the faculty as being one a knowledge of which it was desirable should be promulgated. The rabbit is now in full health and vigor."

The editor of the New York Herald says he esteems a cow better than he does an old maid. An old maid would probably prefer a rhinoceros to Bennett.

A Mrs. Grimes, somewhere in old Kentucky, on the election to Congress of Mr. Menifee, illuminated her house and gave a grand fete.—Mr. M., who attended, acknowledged, in a speech delivered on the occasion, that he owed his election to the influence of the ladies.—Politics and Petticoats—we don't like the connection.

The President of a Bachelor's Club, in Philadelphia has committed matrimony! The Club has voted to wear erape for thirty days on the left leg.

The steamboat Kansas was recently snagged in the Missouri and sunk. No lives lost. Thirty thousand copies of the "Frugal Housewife" has been sold since the first edition.—There is a great demand for frugal housewives out West.

The widow of Murat is to receive from the French Government 100,000 francs pension. Mr. Clayton came down the same night he went up, about 60 miles from the place of his embarkation. His balloon got tangled in a tree, and torn so much that the gas escaped, leaving him hanging about 15 feet from the earth, where he remained all night in a violent storm and rain.

A man South wants his customers to pay up because he has been burnt out twice and blown up once.

There are nine sisters living in Yarmouth, N. S., the youngest of whom is 53 years of age.

Flour was selling in Cincinnati on 2d, at \$5.50 per barrel.

There has been a riot among the Irishmen. Three thousand bushels of wheat arrived at N. York on Monday from Odessa, and offered for sale at one dollar per bushel.

**Wheat Premium Blanks.** FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. All orders promptly attended to. Sept. 24, 1837.

**NOTICE.**—This is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting Susanna P. Clifford, a Pauper of the town of Woodstock, on my account, as I am under contract with said town for her support during the current year, and have made suitable provisions for the same, and shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date. JOSEPH BRIANT. Woodstock, Sept. 21, 1837.

**Administrator's Sale.** BY virtue of a License from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford there will be sold on the premises on Monday the 25th day of September next, so much of the real estate of ELLIS JEWELL late of Waterford in said county, deceased, as will produce the sum of fifteen hundred and thirty-five dollars, if so much there be. Said real estate consists of the interest of said deceased in the homestead farm on which he lived, together with the Orchard Mill and Mill pond on the river, and a piece in the Methodist Meeting House in said Waterford. The sale will take place at 10 o'clock A. M. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber. LEVI BROWN, Adm'r on said estate. Waterford, August 22, 1837.

**Last Call.** ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Deat JAMES M. BUCK are requested to call and pay the same by the 25th of September next, or their demands will be left to the action of the law. SIMON NORRIS, Administrator. Paris, July 28, 1837.

To the Honorable County Commissioners for the County of Oxford, June Session, 1837. THE undersigned a Committee of the town of Sumner in the County of Oxford, chosen at a legal meeting of the inhabitants of said town respectfully represent that the County road laid out on the Petition of Josiah Tebbetts and others, beginning near Levi Ladd's in Peru, thence running southerly near Adam Knight's Mill in Peru, thence through the north of Black and Speckled mountains in No. 2, thence through the town of Sumner to Paris, has not been made, and your petitioners are of opinion that the public travel does not require any County road leading from Peru through the notch of said mountains to Paris.—They therefore pray your Honors to discontinue the above route. And should your Honors think otherwise we are of opinion that an alteration of said road through said town of Sumner and No. 2 might much better accommodate the public travel.—Said alteration to commence near Salmon Andrews in No. 2, bearing a little East of the located road to the notch—thence through the easterly notch the best route to Lot Fuller—thence from said Falls to Nathaniel Gerbules in Sumner to the town road, if deemed expedient to Cyrus Fletcher instead of where now located. Wherefore your petitioners request that said route may be examined. JOHN BRIGGS, } Committee in be-  
JAMES HEARSEY, Jr. } half of the town  
ZURBY ROBINSON, } of Sumner.  
Sumner, June 19, 1837. 3w6

**STATE OF MAINE.** OXFORD, ss: At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for said County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June A. D. 1837.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Isaac Merrill in said Sumner on Tuesday the second day of November next, at ten o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view at some convenient place in the vicinity will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; by examining attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Sumner and Peru and in Plantation No. 2, and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by passing up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Sumner and Peru and in Plantation No. 2, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be at least thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.  
A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.  
Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

To the Hon. Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court holden at Wiscasset in the County of Lincoln, on the Wednesday following the second Monday of September A. D. 1837.

JAMES B. BEMIS of Gray in the County of Cumberland, libels, propounds and gives the Court to understand on the eighteenth day of April in the year eighteen hundred and thirty he was lawfully married to Eluthra Wood. That they lived together as husband and wife for about twenty-four months; but that on the twenty-ninth day of June in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-two, she wilfully deserted the libellant and said that time and has never lived with him and refuses so to do. He has not seen her or received any communication from her since said desertion, nor has he any knowledge where she resides or now is.—He therefore prays this Hon. Court that for the reasons above stated, after due notice a decree may be passed dissolving the bond of matrimony between him and his said wife. JAMES B. BEMIS.

**STATE OF MAINE.** LISBON, ss: Supreme Judicial Court, September Term, 1837. ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the petitioner give notice to the said Eluthra Bemis by publishing an attested copy of this petition and this Order thereon three weeks successively in some public newspaper printed in the County of Oxford, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the next session of this Court to be holden at Portland in the County of Cumberland on the second Tuesday of November next, that she may then and there appear and shew cause (if any she has) why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. SMITH, Clerk.  
Attest—J. SMITH, Clerk.

**Sheriff's Sale.** OXFORD, ss: Taken on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue on Saturday the seventh day of October next at the Tavern of Nathan Ryerson in Newry, in said county, at ten of the clock A. M. all the right title and interest which John Libby of said Newry has to redeem from Joseph H. Everett a certain parcel of land situated in Newry in said county, it being all of lot numbered One in the third Range in said Newry, excepting fifty acres sold to John Carter. The said Everett being the purchaser of Libby's right of redeeming the said mortgaged estate. ABEL CHAPMAN, Jr. Deputy Sheriff. September 6th, 1837. 3w6

**Administrator's Sale.** BY virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, ss: much of the real estate of Isaac Hunt, late of Andover, in the County of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, deceased, will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the twenty-eighth day of October next, at one o'clock P. M., as will produce the sum of Eleven hundred and eighty dollars and forty cents for the payment of the debts of the deceased and incidental charges. Said Estate consists of one lot of land situated in Albany, in the said County of Oxford, viz: lot numbered ten in the ninth range, containing five acres, one hundred and sixty acres. Said sale will be held at the house of John Hart Esq. in Albany. Terms made known at time of sale. By SAMUEL L. JOHNSON, Administrator on said Estate. Newry, September 18th, 1837. 3w6

**SHELL COMES!** Prime assortment of SHELL COMES, just received and for sale by the subscriber. Also, wrought Irons Goods. E. E. GOODNOW. Norway-Village, Sept. 8, 1837.

**CAUTION.**—All persons are hereby forewarned against trusting James Sprague, Nancy Sprague, his wife, and Elizabeth W. Sprague their son, purveyors of the town of Bethel, on my account, as I am under contract with said town for their support, and have made suitable provisions for the same, and shall therefore pay no debts of their contracting after this date. Bethel, Sept. 7, 1837. JOEL HOWE.



